

# Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

[BY  
ANTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY DECEMBER 17, 1833.

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## TERMS.

The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published once a week at two dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon your return to the seat of government, for the purpose of discharging your duties to the people of the United States. Although the pestilence which had traversed the Old World has entered our limits, and extended its ravages over much of our land, it has pleased Almighty God to mitigate its severity, and lessen the number of its victims, compared with those who have fallen in most other countries over which it has spread its terrors. Notwithstanding this visitation, our country presents, on every side, marks of prosperity and happiness, unequalled, perhaps, in any other portion of the world. If we fully appreciate our comparative condition, existing causes of discontent will appear unworthy of attention, and with hearts of thankfulness to that Divine Being who has filled our cup of prosperity, we shall feel our resolution strengthened to preserve, and hand down to posterity that liberty and that union which we have received from our Fathers, and which constitute the sources and the shield of our blessings.

The relations of our country continue to present the same picture of amicable intercourse that it had the satisfaction to hold up to your view at the opening of your last Session. The same friendly professions, the same desire to participate in our flourishing commerce, the same disposition to refrain from injuries, unintentionally offered, are, with few exceptions, evinced by all nations with whom we have intercourse. This desirable state of things may be mainly ascribed to our undeviating practice of the rule which has long guided our national policy, to require no exclusive privileges in commerce, and to grant none. It is daily producing its beneficial effect in the respect shown to our flag, the protection of our citizens and their property abroad, and in the increase of our navigation and the extension of our mercantile operations. The returns which have been made out since we last met, will show an increase during the last preceding year of more than 80,000 tons in our shipping, and of nearly forty millions of dollars in the aggregate of our imports and exports.

Now have we less reason to felicitate ourselves on the position of our political than of our commercial concerns. They remain in the state in which they were when I last addressed you—a state of prosperity and peace, the effect of a wise attention to the parting advice of the revered Father of his country, on this subject, condensed into a maxim for the use of posterity, by one of his most distinguished successors, to cultivate free commerce and the friendliest ship with all nations, but to make entangling alliances with none. A strict adherence to this policy has kept us aloof from the perplexing questions that now agitate the European world, and have more than once deluged those countries with blood. Should those scenes unfortunately recur the parties to the contest may count on a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on us as a neutral nation, and our own citizens may equally rely on the firm assertion of their neutral rights.

With the nation that was our earliest friend and ally in the infancy of our political existence, the most friendly relations have subsisted through the late revolutions of its Government, and, from the events of the last, promise a permanent duration. It has made an approximation in some of its political institutions to our own, and raised a monarch to the throne, who preserves it, as I said, a friendly recollection of the period during which he acquired among our citizens the high consideration that could then have been produced by his personal qualifications alone.

Our commerce with that nation is gradually assuming a mutually beneficial character, and the adjustment of the claims of our citizens has removed the only obstacle there was, to an intercourse not only lucrative, but productive of literary and scientific improvement.

From Great Britain I have the satisfaction to inform you that I continue to receive assurances of the most amicable disposition, which have, on my part, on proper occasions, been promptly and sincerely reciprocated. The attention of that Gov-

ernment has lately been so much engrossed by matters of a deeply interesting domestic character, that we could not press upon it the renewal of negotiations which had been unfortunately broken off by the unexpected recall of our Minister, who had commenced them with some hopes of success. My great object was the settlement of questions which though now dormant, might hereafter be revived under circumstances that would endanger the good understanding which it is the interest of both parties to preserve inviolate, cemented as it is by a community of language, manners and social habits, and by the high obligations we owe to our British ancestors for many of our most valuable institutions, and for that system of Representative Government which has enabled us to preserve and improve them.

The question of our North Eastern Boundary still remains unsettled. In my last annual message, I explained to you the situation in which I found that business on coming into office, and the measures I thought it my duty to pursue for asserting the rights of the United States before the Sovereign who had been chosen by my predecessor to determine the question; and also the manner in which he had disposed of it. A special Message to the Senate in their executive capacity, afterwards brought before them the question whether they would advise a submission to the opinion of the Sovereign arbitrator. That body having considered the award as not obligatory, and advised me to open a further negotiation, the proposition was immediately made to the British Government—all the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto prevented any answer being given to the overture. Early attention, however has been promised to the subject, and every effort on my part will be made for a satisfactory settlement of this question, interesting to the Union generally, and particularly so to one of its members.

The claims of our citizens on Spain are not yet acknowledged. Our closer investigation of them than appears to have heretofore taken place, it was discovered that some of these demands, however strong they might be upon the equity of that government, were not such as could be made the subject of national interference. And faithful to the principle of asking nothing but what was clearly right, additional instructions have been sent, to modify our demands as to embrace those only on which, according to the laws of nations, we had a strict right to insist. An inevitable delay in procuring the documents necessary for this review of the merits of these claims, retarded this operation, until an unfortunate malady which has afflicted his Catholic Majesty, prevented an examination of them. Being now for the first time presented in an unexceptionable form, it is confidently hoped the application will be successful.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the application I directed to be made for the delivery of a part of the archives of Florida, which had been carried to the Havana, has produced a royal order for their delivery, and that measures have been taken to procure its execution.

By the report of the Secretary of State communicated to you on the 23d of June last, you were informed of the conditional reduction, obtained by the Minister of the United States at Madrid, of the duties on tonnage levied on American shipping in the ports of Spain. The condition of that reduction having been complied with on our part, by the act passed the 13th of July last, I have the satisfaction to inform you that our ships now pay no higher nor other duties in the continental ports of Spain than are levied on their national vessels.

The demands against Portugal for illegal captures in the blockade of Terceira, have been allowed to the full amount of the accounts presented by the claimants, and payment was promised to be made in three instalments. The first of these has been paid—the second, although due, had not, at the date of our last address, been received; owing, it was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances, consequent on the civil war in which the nation is engaged. The payments stipulated by the Convention with Denmark, have been punctually made and the amount is ready for distribution among the claimants as soon as the board now sitting shall have performed their functions.

I regret that by the last address from our Charge d'Affaires at Naples, that government had still delayed the satisfaction due to our citizens; but at that date, the effect of the last instructions was not known. Despatches from thence are hourly expected, and the result will be communicated to you without delay.

With the rest of Europe, our relations, political and commercial, remain unchanged. Negotiations are going on, to put on a permanent basis the liberal system of commerce now carried on between us and the empire of Russia. The treaty concluded with Austria is executed by His Imperial Majesty, with the most perfect good faith—and as we have no diplomatic agent at his court, he personally inquired into and corrected a proceeding of some of his subaltern officers, to the injury of our consul in one of his ports.

Our treaty with the Sublime Porte is

producing its expected effects on our commerce. New markets are opening for our commodities, and a more extensive range for the employment of our ships. A slight augmentation of the duties on our commerce, inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty, had been imposed; but on the representation of our Charge d'Affaires, it has been promptly withdrawn, and we now enjoy the trade and navigation of the Black Sea, and of all the ports belonging to the Turkish Empire and Asia, on the most perfect equality with all foreign nations.

I wish earnestly, that in announcing to you the continuance of friendship, and the increase of a profitable commercial intercourse with Mexico, with Central America, and the States of the South, I could accompany it with the assurance that they all are blessed with that internal tranquillity and foreign peace which their heroic devotion to the cause of their independence merits. In Mexico, a sanguinary struggle is now carried on, which has caused some embarrassment to our commerce; but both parties profess the most friendly disposition towards us.—To the termination of this contest, we look for the establishment of that secure intercourse, so necessary to nations whose territories are contiguous. How important it will be to us, we may calculate from the fact, even in this unfavorable state of things, that our maritime commerce has increased, and an internal trade by caravans, from St. Louis to Santa Fe, under the protection of escorts furnished by the Government, is carried on to great advantage, and is daily increasing. The agents provided for by the treaty with this Power, to designate the boundaries which it established, have been named on our part; but one of the evils of the civil war now raging there has been, that the appointment of those with whom they were to co-operate has not yet been announced to us.

The Government of Central America has expelled from its Territory the party which some time since disturbed its peace. Desirous of fostering a favourable disposition towards us, which has on more than one occasion been evinced by this interesting country, I made a second attempt, in this year, to establish a diplomatic intercourse with them; but the death of the distinguished citizen whom I had appointed for that purpose, has retarded the execution of measures from which I hoped much advantage to our commerce. The union of the three States which formed the Republic of Colombia has been dissolved; but they all, it is believed, consider themselves as separately bound by the Treaty which was made in their federal capacity. The Minister accredited to the Federation, continues in that character near the Government of New Granada, and hopes were entertained, that a new Union would be formed between the separate States, at least for the purposes of foreign intercourse. Our Minister has been instructed to use his good offices whenever they shall be desired, to produce the reunion so much to be wished, for the domestic tranquillity of the parties, and the security and facility of foreign commerce.

Some agitations naturally attendant on an infant reign have prevailed in the empire of Brazil, which have had the usual effect upon commercial operations; and while they suspended the consideration of claims created on similar occasions, they have given rise to new complaints on the part of our citizens. A proper consideration for calamities and difficulties of this nature has made us less urgent and persistent in our demands for justice than duty to our fellow citizens would, under other circumstances, have required. But their claims are not neglected, and will on all proper occasions be urged, and, it is hoped with effect.

I refrain from making any communication on the subject of our affairs with Buenos Ayres, because the negotiation communicated to you in my last annual message, was, at the date of our last address, still pending, and in a state that would render a publication of the details inexpedient.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce has been formed with the Republic of Chili, which, if approved by the Senate, will be laid before you. That Government seems to be established, and at peace with its neighbors; and its ports being the harbors of our ships which are employed in the highly important trade of the fisheries, this commercial convention cannot but be of great advantage to our fellow-citizens engaged in that perilous but profitable business.

Our commerce with the neighboring State of Peru, owing to the onerous duties levied on our principal articles of export, has been on the decline, and all endeavors to procure an alteration have hitherto proved fruitless. With Bolivia, we have yet no diplomatic intercourse, and the continual contest carried on between it and Peru have made neither, under a favorable period, the appointment of any agent for that purpose.

An act of atrocious piracy having been committed on one of our trading ships by the inhabitants of a settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, a frigate was despatched with orders to demand satisfaction for the injury, if those who committed it should

be found members of a regular government, capable of maintaining the usual relations, with foreign nations; but if, as it was supposed, and as they proved to be, they were a band of lawless pirates, to inflict such chastisement as would deter them and others from like aggressions: This has been done, and the effect has been an increased respect for our flag in those distant seas, and additional security for our commerce.

In the view I have given of our connection with foreign powers, allusions have been made to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe, that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operation on our commerce. Further than this, it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded, to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of any official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided.

The report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you, will exhibit the national finances in a highly prosperous state. Owing to the continued success of our commercial enterprise, which has enabled the merchants to fulfill their engagements with the government, the receipts from customs during the year will exceed the estimate presented at the last session; and with the other means of the Treasury will prove fully adequate, not only to meet the increased expenditures resulting from the late appropriations made by Congress, but to provide for the payment of all the public debt, which is at present redeemable. It is now estimated that the customs will yield to the Treasury, during the present year, upwards of twenty-eight millions of dollars. The public lands, however, have proved less productive than was anticipated; and according to present information, will fall short of two millions. The expenditures for all objects other than the public debt are estimated to amount during the year to about sixteen millions, while a still larger sum viz: eighteen millions of dollars, will have been applied to the principal and interest of the public debt.

It is expected, however, that in consequence of the reduced rates of duty which will take effect after the 31st of March next, there will be a considerable falling off in the revenue from customs in the year 1833. It will, nevertheless, be amply sufficient to provide for all the wants of the public service, estimated even upon a liberal scale, and for the redemption and purchase of the remainder of the public debt. On the first of January next, the entire public debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, will be reduced to within a fraction of seven millions of dollars: of which \$2,237,363 are not of right redeemable until the 1st of January, 1834, and \$1,735,296, not until the 1st of January, 1835. The commissioners of the sinking fund, however, being invested with full authority to purchase the debt at the market price, and the means of the Treasury being ample, it may be hoped that the whole will be extinguished within the year 1833.

I cannot too cordially congratulate Congress and my fellow citizens on the near approach of that memorable and happy event, the extinction of the public debt of this great and free nation. Faithful to the wise and patriotic policy marked out by the legislation of the country for this object, the present administration has devoted to it all the means which a flourishing commerce has supplied, and a prudent economy preserved for the public Treasury. Within the four years for which the people have confided the executive power to my charge, fifty eight millions of dollars will have been applied to the payment of the public debt. That this has been accomplished without stinting the expenditures for all other proper objects will be seen by referring to the liberal provision made during the same period for the support and increase of our means of maritime and military defence, for internal improvements of a national character, for the removal and preservation of the Indians, and lastly for the gallant veterans of the revolution.

The final removal of this great burthen from our resources affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence which the constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that after the present year such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent, and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burthens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community.

Long and patient reflection has strength-

ened to Congress on this subject, and I deem it my duty on the present occasion, again to urge them upon the attention of the Legislature. The soundest maxims of public policy, and the principles upon which our republican institutions are founded, recommend a proper adaptation of the revenue to the expenditure, and they also require that the expenditure shall be limited to what, by an economical administration, shall be consistent with the simplicity of the Government, and necessary to an efficient public service. In effecting this adjustment, it is due justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the Union itself, that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. It, upon investigation it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the Legislative protection granted to any particular interest is greater than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that as far as may be consistent with these objects, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the Government and to the preservation of the large capital invested in establishments of domestic industry will permit.

That manufactures adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption would, in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt—and to effect their establishment, there is, perhaps, no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price by domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this, as on other subjects, makes it doubtful whether these advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to begot in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen a spirit of discontent and jealousy dangerous to the stability of the Union.

What then shall be done? Large interests have grown up under the implied pledge of our national legislation, which it would seem a violation of public faith suddenly to abandon. Nothing could justify it but the public safety, which is the supreme law. But those who have vested their capital in manufacturing establishments cannot expect that the people will continue permanently to pay high taxes for their benefit, when the money is not required for any legitimate purpose in the administration of the Government. Is it not enough that the high duties have been paid as long as the money arising from them could be applied to the common benefit in the extinguishment of the public debt?

Those who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. Within this scope, on a reasonable scale, it is recommended by every consideration of patriotism and duty, which will doubtless always secure to it a liberal and efficient support. But beyond this object, we have already seen the operation of the system productive of discontent. In some sections of the republic its influence is depicted as tending to concentrate wealth into a few hands, and as creating those germs of dependence and vice which in other countries have characterized the existence of monopolies, and proved so destructive of liberty and the general good. A large portion of the people in one section of the republic declares it not only inexpedient, on these grounds, but as disturbing the equal relations of property by legislation, and therefore unconstitutional and unjust.

Doubtless, these effects are, in a great degree, exaggerated, and may be ascribed to a mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the Tariff System; but they are nevertheless important in enabling us to review the subject with a more thorough knowledge of all its bearings upon the great interests of the republic, and with a determination to dispose of it so that none can with justice complain.

It is my painful duty to state, that in one quarter of the United States, opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens to thwart their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union. Whatever obstructions may be thrown in the way of the Judicial Authorities of the General Government, it is hoped they will be able peaceably to overcome them by the prudence of their own officers and the patriotism of the people. But should this reasonable reliance on the moderation and good sense of all portions of our fellow citizens be disappointed, it is believed that the laws themselves are fully adequate to the suppression

of such attempts as may be immediately made. Should the exigency arise rendering the execution of the existing laws impracticable from any cause whatever, prompt notice of it will be given to Congress, with the suggestion of such views and measures as may be deemed necessary to meet it.

In conformity with principles heretofore explained, and with the hope of relieving the General Government to that simple machine which the Constitution created, and of withdrawing from the States all other influence than that of its universal beneficence in preserving peace, affording an uniform currency, maintaining the inviolability of contracts, diffusing intelligence, and discharging unfetted its other superintending functions, I recommend that provision be made to dispose of all stocks now held by it in corporations, whether created by the General or State Governments, and placing the proceeds in the Treasury. As a source of profit, those stocks are of little or no value; as a means of influence among the States, they are adverse to the purity of our institutions. The whole principle on which they are based, is deemed by many unconstitutional, and to persist in the policy which they indicate is considered wholly inexpedient.

It is my duty to acquaint you with an arrangement made by the Bank of the United States with a portion of the holders of the 8 per cent. stock, by which the Government will be deprived of the use of the public funds longer than was anticipated. By this arrangement, which will be particularly explained by the Secretary of the Treasury, a surrender of the certificates of this stock may be postponed until October, 1833; and thus the liability of the Government, after its ability to discharge the debt, may be continued by the failure of the Bank to perform its duties.

Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress, under the firm belief that it is worthy of their serious investigation. An inquiry into the transactions of the institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, seems called for by the credit which is given, throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching its character, and which, if true, may justly excite the apprehension that it is no longer a safe depository of the money of the people.

Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress, after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important in my view is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress, that a portion of the waste lands owned by the states should be ceded to the United States, for the purposes of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded, having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony & general interest of the American people. In examining this question, all local and sectional feelings should be discarded, and the whole United States regarded as one people, interested alike in the prosperity of their common country.

It cannot be doubted that the speedy settlement of these lands constitutes the true interest of the republic. The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of that population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are every where the basis of society, and true friends of liberty.

In addition to these considerations, questions have already arisen and may be expected hereafter to grow out of the public lands, which involve the rights of the new States and the powers of the General Government; and unless a liberal policy be now adopted, there is danger that these questions may speedily assume an importance not now generally anticipated. The influence of a great sectional interest, when brought into full action, will be found more dangerous to the harmony and union of the States than any other cause of discontent; and it is the part of wisdom and sound policy to foresee its approach and endeavor if possible to counteract them.

Of the vast schemes which have been hitherto proposed in regard to the disposal of the public lands, none has yet received the entire approbation of the National Legislature. Deeply impressed with the importance of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of the subject, I deem it my duty on this occasion to urge it upon consideration, and, to the proper authorities, to contribute those reflections and suggestions which have been heretofore suggested to me, in the hope that they may assist you in your future deliberations.

It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease to



practicable to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers in limited parcels at a price barely sufficient to reimburse the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian contracts. The advantages of accurate surveys of undivided titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that in convenient time this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil and the future disposition of it be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies.

The adventurous and hardy population of the West, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the Treasury a large portion of forty millions of dollars, and of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them. When to the disadvantage of their situation in this respect, we add the consideration that it is their labor alone which gives real value to the lands, and that the proceeds arising from their sale are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them, and which have enjoyed the undivided emolument arising from the sale of their own lands, it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy after the payment of the public debt. To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this course, to put an end forever to all partial and interested legislation on this subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands.

In former messages I have expressed my conviction, that the constitution does not warrant the application of the funds of the General Government to objects of internal improvement which are not national in their character, and both as a means of doing justice to all interests, and putting an end to a course of legislation calculated to destroy the purity of the Government, have urged the necessity of reducing the whole subject to some fixed and certain rule. As there never will occur a period, perhaps, more propitious than the present to the accomplishment of this object, I beg leave to press the subject, again upon your attention.

Without some general and well defined principles ascertaining those objects of internal improvement to which the means of the Nation may be constitutionally applied, it is obvious that the exercise of the power can never be satisfactory. Besides the danger to which it exposes Congress of making hasty appropriations to works of the character of which they may be frequently ignorant, it promotes a mischievous and corrupting influence upon elections by holding out to the people the fallacious hope that the success of a certain candidate will make navigable their neighboring creek or river, bring commerce to their doors and increase the value of their property. It thus favors combinations to squander the treasure of the country upon a multitude of local objects, as fatal to legislation as to the purity of public men.

If a system compatible with the constitution cannot be devised, which is free from such tendencies, we should recollect that that instrument provides within itself the mode of its amendment; and that there is, therefore, no excuse for assumption of doubtful powers by the General Government. If those which are clearly granted shall be found incompetent to the ends of its creation, it can at any time apply for their enlargement and there is no probability that such an application, if founded on the public interest, will ever be refused. If the propriety of the proposed grant be not sufficiently apparent to demand the assent of three fourths of the States, the best possible reason why the power should not be assumed on doubtful authority is afforded; for if more than one fourth of the States are unwilling to make the grant, its exercise will be productive of discontents which will far overbalance any advantages that could be derived from it. All must admit that there is nothing so worthy of the constant solicitude of this government, as the harmony and union of the people.

Being solemnly impressed with the conviction that the extension of the power to make internal improvements beyond the limit I have suggested, even if it be deemed constitutional, is subversive of the best interests of our country, I earnestly recommend to Congress to refrain from its exercise, in doubtful cases, except in relation to improvements already begun, unless they shall first procure from the States such an amendment of the Constitution as will define its character and prescribe its bounds. If the States feel themselves competent to these objects, why should this Government wish to assume the power? If they do not, then they will not hesitate to make the grant. Both Governments are the Governments of the people; improvements must be made with the money of the people; and if the money can be collected and applied by those more simple and economical political machines, the State Governments, it will unquestionably be safer and better for the people, than to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its

the troops under Generals Scott and Atkinson, and of the militia of the State of Illinois, were called into the field. After a harassing warfare, prolonged by the nature of the country and by the difficulty of procuring subsistence, the Indians were entirely defeated, and the disaffected band dispersed or destroyed. The result has been creditable to the troops engaged in the service. Severe as is the lesson to the Indians, it was rendered necessary by their unprovoked aggressions; and it is to be hoped that its impression will be permanent and salutary.

This campaign has evinced the efficient organization of the Army, and its capacity for prompt and active service. Its several departments have performed their functions with energy and despatch, and the general movement was satisfactory.

Our fellow citizens upon the frontiers were ready, as they, always are in the tender of their services in the hour of danger. But a more efficient organization of our militia system is one of the principal objects of all Governments. Neither our situation nor our institutions, require or permit the maintenance of a large regular force. History offers too many lessons of the fatal result of such a measure not to warn us against its adoption here. The expense which attends it, the obvious tendency to employ it because it exists and thus to engage in unnecessary wars, and its ultimate danger to public liberty, will lead us, I trust, to place our principal dependence for protection upon the great body of the citizens of the republic. If in asserting rights or in repelling wrongs, war should come upon us, our regular force should be increased to an extent proportioned to the emergency, and our present small army is a nucleus around which such force could be formed and embodied. But for the purposes of defence under ordinary circumstances, we must rely upon the electors of the country. Those by whom and for whom the Government was instituted and is supported, will constitute its protection in the hour of danger, as they do its check in the hour of safety.

But it is obvious that the militia system is imperfect. Much time is lost, much unnecessary expense incurred, and much public property wasted, under the present arrangement. Little useful knowledge is gained by the musters and drills, as now established, and the whole subject evidently requires a thorough examination. Whether a plan of classification, remedying these defects, and providing for a system of instruction, might not be adopted, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. The Constitution has vested in the General Government an independent authority upon the subject of the militia, which renders its action essential to the establishment or improvement of the system. And I recommend the matter to your consideration, in the conviction, that the state of this important arm of the public defence requires your attention.

I am happy to inform you, that the wise and humane policy of transferring from the Eastern to the Western side of the Mississippi, the remnants of our aboriginal tribes, with their own consent and upon just terms, has been steadily pursued, and is approaching, I trust, its consummation. By reference to the report of the Secretary of War, and to the documents submitted with it, you will see the progress which has been made since your last session, in the arrangement of the various matters connected with our Indian relations. With one exception, every subject involving any question of conflicting jurisdiction, or of peculiar difficulty, has been happily disposed of; and the conviction evidently gains ground among the Indians, that their removal to the country assigned by the United States for their permanent residence, furnishes the only hope of their ultimate prosperity.

With that portion of the Cherokees, however, living within the State of Georgia, it has been found impracticable, as yet, to make a satisfactory adjustment. Such was my anxiety to remove all the grounds of complaint, and to bring to a termination the difficulties in which they are involved, that I directed the very liberal propositions to be made to them which accompany the documents herewith submitted. They cannot but have seen in these offers the evidence of the strongest disposition on the part of the Government, to deal justly and liberally with them.

An ample indemnity was offered for their present possessions, a liberal provision for their future support and improvement, and full security for their private and political rights. Whatever difference of opinion may have prevailed respecting the just claims of these people, there will probably be none respecting the liberality of the propositions, and very little respecting the expediency of their immediate acceptance. They were, however, rejected, and thus the position of these Indians remains unchanged, as do the views communicated in my Message to the Senate of February, 1830.

I refer you to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy which accompanies this Message, for a detail of the operations of that branch of the service during the present year.

Besides the general remarks on some of the transactions of our Navy, presented in the view which has been taken of our Foreign relations, I seize this occasion to invite to your notice the increased protection which it has afforded to our commerce and citizens on distant seas, without any augmentation of the force in commission. In the gradual improvement of its pecuniary concerns, in the constant progress in the collection of materials suitable for use during future emergencies, and in the construction of vessels and the buildings necessary to their preservation and repair, the present state of this branch of the service exhibits the fruits of that vigilance and care which are so indispensable to its

efficiency. Various new suggestions contained in the annexed report, as well as others heretofore submitted to Congress, are worthy of your attention; but none more so than that urging the renewal, for another term of six years, of the general appropriation for the gradual improvement of the Navy.

From the accompanying report of the Post Master General, you will also perceive that that Department continues to extend its usefulness without impairing its resources, or lessening the accommodations which it affords in the secure and rapid transportation of the mail.

I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office generally. Still impressed with the justice of those views, and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the prosperity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recommend them to your consideration at this time.

I have heretofore pointed out defects in the law for punishing official frauds, especially within the District of Columbia. It has been found almost impossible to bring notorious culprits to punishment, and according to a decision of the Court for this District, a prosecution is barred by a lapse of two years after the fraud has been committed. It may happen again, as it has already happened, that during the whole two years all the evidences of the fraud may be in the possession of the culprit himself. However proper the limitation may be in relation to private citizens, it would seem that it ought not to commence running in favor of public officers until they go out of office.

The Judiciary System of the United States, remains imperfect. Of the nine Western and South Western States, three only enjoy the benefits of a circuit court. Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee are embraced in the general system; but Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, have only district courts. If the existing system be a good one, why should it not be extended? If it be a bad one, why is it suffered to exist? The new States were promised equal rights and privileges when they came into the Union and such are the guarantees of the Constitution. Nothing can be more obvious than the obligation of the general government to place all the States on the same footing in relation to the administration of justice, and I trust this duty will be neglected no longer.

On many of the subjects to which your attention is invited in this communication, it is a source of gratification to reflect that the steps to be now adopted are uniformly the ones which have been uniformly followed by the States through which it has passed. In regard to most of our great interests we may consider ourselves as just starting in our career, and, after a salutary experience, about to fix upon a permanent basis the policy best calculated to promote the happiness of the people and facilitate their progress towards the most complete enjoyment of civil liberty. On an occasion so interesting and important in our history, and of such anxious concern to the friends of freedom throughout the world, it is our imperative duty to lay aside all selfish and local considerations, and be guided by a lofty spirit of devotion to the great principles on which our institutions are founded.

That this government may be so administered as to preserve its efficiency in promoting and securing these general objects, should be the only aim of our ambition; and we cannot therefore too carefully examine its structure, in order that we may not mistake its powers, or assume those which the people have reserved to themselves, or have preferred to assign to other agents. We should bear constantly in mind the fact that the considerations which induced the framers of the Constitution to withhold from the general government the power to regulate the great mass of the business and concerns of the people, have been fully justified by experience, and that it cannot now be doubted that the genius of all our institutions prescribes simplicity and economy as the characteristics of the reform which is yet to be effected in the present and future execution of the functions bestowed upon us by the Constitution.

Limited to a general superintending power to maintain peace at home and abroad, and to prescribe laws on a few subjects of general interests not calculated to restrict human liberty, but to enforce human rights, this government will find its strength and its glory in the faithful discharge of these plain and simple duties. Relieved by its protecting shield from the fear of war and the apprehension of oppression, the free enterprise of our citizens, aided by the State sovereignties, will work out improvements and ameliorations which cannot fail to demonstrate, that the great truth that the people can govern themselves, is not only realized in our example, but that it is done by a machinery in government so simple and economical as scarcely to be felt. That the Almighty Ruler of the Universe may so direct our deliberations and overrule our acts, as to make us instrumental in securing a result so dear to mankind, is my most earnest and sincere prayer. ANDREW JACKSON.

December 4th, 1832.

The common fluency of speech, in many men and women is owing (says Swift) to a scarcity of words; for whoever is master of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt in speech, go to hesitate upon the choice of both; whereas common speakers have only one set of ideas, and one set of words to clothe them in, and these are always ready; so, people come faster out of church when it is nearly empty than when a crowd is at the door.

## ADDRESS

## To the People of the United States.

By the SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION. To the people of Massachusetts, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Maryland, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Georgia, Delaware, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri.

We, the People of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, have solemnly and deliberately declared, that the Act of Congress approved the 19th day of May, 1828, and the Act approved the 14th July, 1832, altering and amending the several Acts imposing duties on imports, are unconstitutional, and therefore absolutely void, and of no binding force within the limits of this State; and for the purpose of carrying this declaration into full and complete effect, we have invested the Legislature with ample powers, and made it the duty of all the citizens of the State, on their allegiance, to co-operate in enforcing the aforesaid declaration.

In resorting to this important measure, to which we have been impelled by the most sacred of all the duties which a free people can owe either to the memory of their ancestors or the claims of their posterity, we feel that it is due to the intimate political relation which exists between South Carolina and the other States of this confederacy, that we should present a clear and distinct exposition of the principles on which we have acted, and of the causes by which we have been reluctantly constrained to assume this attitude of sovereign resistance in relation to the usurpations of the Federal Government.

For this purpose it will be necessary to state briefly, what we conceive to be the relation created by the Federal Constitution, between the States and the General Government; and also what we conceive to be the true character and practical operation of the system of protecting duties as it affects our rights, our interests and our liberties.

We hold then, that on their separation from the Crown of Great Britain, the several Colonies became free and independent States, each enjoying the separate and independent right of self government; and that no authority can be exercised over them or within their limits, but by their consent, respectively given as States. It is equally true, that the Constitution of the United States is a compact formed between the several States, acting as sovereign communities; that the government created by it is a joint agency of the States, appointed to execute the powers enumerated and granted by that instrument; that all its acts not intentionally authorized, are of themselves essentially null and void, and that the States have the right, in the same sovereign capacity in which they adopted the Federal Constitution, to pronounce, in the last resort, authoritative judgment on the usurpations of the Federal Government, and to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary and expedient to arrest the operation of the unconstitutional acts of that government, within their respective limits. Such we deem to be the inherent rights of the States—in the very nature of things, absolutely inseparable from sovereignty. Nor is the duty of a State, to arrest an unconstitutional and oppressive act of the Federal Government less imperative, than the right is incontestable. Each State, by ratifying the Federal Constitution, and becoming a member of the confederacy, contracted an obligation to "protect and defend" that instrument, as well by resisting the usurpations of the Federal Government, as by sustaining that government in the exercise of the powers actually conferred upon it. And the obligation of the oath which is imposed, under the Constitution, on every functionary of the States, to "preserve, protect, and defend" the Federal Constitution, as clearly comprehends the duty of protecting and defending it against the usurpations of the Federal Government, as that of protecting and defending it against violation in any other form or from any other quarter.

It is true that in ratifying the Federal Constitution, the States placed a large and important portion of the rights of their citizens under the joint protection of all the States, with a view to their more effectual security; but it is not less true that they reserved a portion still larger and not less important under their own immediate guardianship, and in relation to which their original obligation to protect their citizens, from whatever quarter assailed, remains unchanged and undiminished.

But clear and undoubted as we regard the right of a State as we regard the duty of the States to interpose their sovereign power for the purpose of protecting their citizens from the unconstitutional and oppressive acts of the Federal Government, yet we are so clearly of the opinion that nothing short of that high moral and political necessity, which results from acts of usurpation; subversion of the rights and liberties of the people, should induce a member of this confederacy to resort to this interposition. Such, however, is the melancholy and painful necessity under which we have declared the acts of Congress imposing protecting duties, null and void within the limits of South Carolina. The spirit and the principles which animated your ancestors and ours in the councils and in the fields of their common glory, forbid us to submit any longer to a system of Legislation, now become the established policy of the Federal Government, by which we are reduced to a condition of colonial vassalage in all its aspects more oppressive and intolerable than that from which our common ancestors relieved themselves by the war of the revolution. There is no right which enters more essentially into a just conception of liberty, than that of the free

and unrestricted use of the productions of our industry. This clearly involves the right of carrying the productions of that industry wherever they can be most advantageously exchanged; whether in foreign or domestic markets. South Carolina produces, almost exclusively, agricultural staples which derive their principal value from the demand for them in foreign countries. Under these circumstances, her natural markets are abroad; and restrictive duties imposed upon her intercourse with those markets, diminish the exchangeable value of her productions very nearly to the full extent of those duties.

Under a system of free trade, the aggregate crop of S. Carolina could be exchanged for a larger quantity of manufactured goods at least one third, that it can be now exchanged for under the protecting system. It is no less evident, that the value of that crop is diminished by the protecting system very nearly, if not precisely, to the extent that the aggregate quantity of manufactures which can be obtained for it, is diminished. It is, indeed, strictly and philosophically true, that the quantity of consumable commodities which can be obtained for the cotton and rice annually produced by the industry of the State, is the precise measure of their aggregate value. But for the prevalent and habitual error of confounding the money price with the exchangeable value of our agricultural staples, these propositions would be regarded as self evident. If the protecting duties were repealed, one hundred bales of cotton or one hundred barrels of rice would purchase as large a quantity of manufactures, as one hundred and fifty will now purchase. The annual income of the State, its means of purchasing and consuming the necessities and comforts & luxuries of life, would be increased in a corresponding degree.

Almost the entire cotton crop of S. Carolina, amounting annually to more than six millions of dollars, is ultimately exchanged either for foreign manufactures, subject to protecting duties, or for similar domestic manufactures. The natural value of the crop would be all the manufactures which we could obtain for it, under a system of unrestricted Commerce. The artificial value, produced by the unjust and unconstitutional Legislation of Congress, is only such part of those manufactures as will remain after paying a duty of fifty per cent to the Government, or, to speak with more precision, to the Northern manufacturer. To make this obvious to the humblest comprehensions, let it be supposed that the whole of the present crop should be exchanged, by the planters themselves, for those foreign manufactures, for which it is destined by the inevitable course of trade to be ultimately exchanged either by themselves, or their agents. Let it be also assumed, in conformity with the facts of the case, that New Jersey, for example, produces of the very same description of manufactures, a quantity equal to that which is purchased by the cotton crop of S. Carolina. We have, then, two States of the same confederacy, bound to bear an equal share of the burthens, and entitled to enjoy an equal share of the benefits of the common government, with precisely the same quantity and kind produced by their lawful industry. We appeal to your candor, and to your sense of justice, to say whether South Carolina has not a title as sacred and indefeasible to the full and undiminished enjoyment of these productions of her industry, acquired by the combined operation of agriculture and commerce, as New Jersey can have to the like enjoyment of similar productions of her industry; acquired by the process of manufacture? Upon no principle of Constitutional right—Upon no principle of human reason or justice, can any discrimination be drawn between the title of South Carolina and New Jersey to these productions of their capital and labor. Yet what is the discrimination actually made by the unjust, unconstitutional and partial Legislation of Congress? A duty, on an average, of fifty per cent; is imposed upon the productions of South Carolina, while no duty at all is imposed upon the similar productions of New Jersey! The inevitable result is, that the manufactures thus lawfully acquired by the honest industry of South Carolina are worth annually, three millions of dollars less to her citizens than the very same quantity of the very same description of manufactures are worth to the citizens of New Jersey—a difference of value produced exclusively by the operation of the protecting system.

No ingenuity can either evade or refute this proposition. For even if the planters of South Carolina, in the case supposed, were to sell and not consume the productions of their industry, it is plain that they could obtain no higher price for them, after paying duties to the amount of \$3,000,000, than the manufacturers of New Jersey would obtain for the same quantity of the same kind of manufactures, without paying any duty at all.

This single view of the subject, exhibits the enormous inequality and injustice of the protecting system in such a light, that we feel the most comforting confidence that we shall be fully justified by the impartial judgment of posterity, whatever may be the issue of this unhappy controversy. We confidently appeal to our confederate States, and to the whole world to decide whether the annals of human legislation, furnish a parallel instance of injustice and oppression perpetrated under the forms of a free government. However it may be disguised in the complexity of the process by which it is effected, it is nothing less than the monstrous outrage of taking three millions of dollars annually, from the value of the productions of South Carolina, and transferring it to the people of other and distant communities. No human Government, can rightfully exercise such a power. It violates the eternal principles of natural justice, and converts the government into a mere instrument of legislative

plunder. Of all the rights which the face of the earth, the rights of man, has the least shadow of a right to exercise, and which is created principally, and for the purpose of protecting, and extending that very right, for the last ten years, has been most unaccountably perverted to "regulate commerce among the nations," was granted to the Federal Government under the Constitution, the most important of all the duties which the Federal Government owes to S. Carolina, under the compact of Union, is the protection and defence of her foreign commerce, against all the enemies by whom it may be assailed. And in what manner has this duty been discharged? All the powers of the earth, by their commercial restrictions, and all the pirates of the ocean, by their lawless violence could not have done so much to destroy our commerce as has been done by that very Government, to which its guardianship has been committed by the Federal Constitution. The commerce of South Carolina consists in exchanging the staple productions of her soil for the manufactures of Europe. It is a lawful commerce. It violates the rights of no class of people in any portion of the confederacy. It is this very commerce, therefore, which the constitution has enjoined it upon Congress to encourage, protect, and defend by such regulations as may be necessary to accomplish that object. But instead of that protection, which is the only tie of our allegiance, as individual citizens to the Federal Government, we have seen a gigantic system of restrictions gradually reared up, and at length brought to a full maturity, of which it is the avowed object and must be the inevitable result, to sweep our commerce from the great highway of nations, and cover our land with poverty and ruin.

Even the States most deeply interested in the maintenance of the protecting system will admit, that it is the interest of South Carolina to carry on a commerce of exchanges with foreign countries; free from restrictions, prohibitory burthens or incumbrances of any kind. We feel, and we know, that the vital interests of the State, are involved in such a commerce. It would be a downright insult to our understandings, to tell us that our interests are not injured, deeply injured, by those prohibitory duties, intended and calculated to prevent us from obtaining the cheap manufactures of foreign countries for our staples, and to compel us to receive for them, the dear manufactures of our domestic establishments, or pay the penalty of the protecting duties for daring to exercise one of the most sacred of our natural rights. What right, then, human or divine, have the manufacturing States—for we regard the Federal Government as a mere instrument in their hands, to prohibit South Carolina, directly or indirectly, from exchanging her natural markets; and exchanging the rich productions of her soil, without restriction or incumbrance, for such foreign articles as will most conduce to the wealth and prosperity of her citizens? It will not surely be pretended (for truth and decency equally forbid the allegation) that in exchanging our productions for the cheaper manufactures of Europe, we violate any right of the domestic manufacturers, however gratifying it might be to them if we would purchase their inferior productions at higher prices.

Upon what principle, then, can the State of South Carolina be called upon to submit to a system, which excludes her from her natural markets and the manifold benefits of that enriching commerce which a kind, and beneficent Providence has provided to connect her with the family of nations, by the bonds of mutual interests? But our answer can be given to this question. It is in vain that we attempt to disguise the fact, mortifying as it must be, that the principle by which South Carolina is thus excluded, is in strict propriety of language, and to all rational intents and purposes, a principle of colonial dependence and vassalage, in all respects, identical with that which restrained our forefathers from trading with any manufacturing nation of Europe, other than Great Britain. South Carolina now bears the same relation to the manufacturing States of this Confederacy, that the Anglo American colonies bore to the mother country, with the single exception that our burthens are incomparably more oppressive than those of our ancestors. Our time, our pride and the occasion, equally forbid us to trace out the degrading analogy. We leave that to the historian who shall record the judgments, which an impartial posterity, will pronounce upon the eventful transactions of this day.

It is in vain that we attempt to console ourselves by the empty and unreal mockery of our representation in Congress. As to all those great and vital interests of the state, which are affected by the protecting system, it would be better that she had no representation in that body. It serves no other purpose but to conceal the chain, which fetters our liberties under the name and empty forms of a representative Government. In the enactment of the protecting system, the majority of Congress, in strict propriety of speech an irresponsible despotism. A very brief analysis will render this clear to every understanding. What, then, we ask, is involved in the idea of political responsibility, in the imposition of public burthens? It clearly implies that those who impose the burthens, should be responsible to those who bear them. Every representative in Congress should be responsible, not only to his own immediate constituents, but through them and their common participation in the burthens imposed, to the constituents of every other representative. If in the enactment of a protecting tariff, the majority in Congress imposed upon their own constituents the same burthens which they impose on







POETRY.

WHAT IS TIME?

I asked an aged man, a man of years,  
Wrinkled, and cur'd & white with hoary hairs;  
"Time is the warp of life," he said, "O tell  
The young, the fair, the gay, to weave it well!"

I asked the ancient venerable dead  
Bones who wrote, and warriors who bled;  
From the cold grave a hollow murmur flowed,  
"Time: sow'd the seeds we reap in this abode."

I asked a dying sinner, ere the stroke  
Of ruthless death life's "golden bowl had broke,"  
I asked him, what is "time,"—time he replied,  
"I've lost it! Ah the treasure!" and he died!

I asked the golden sun and silver spheres,  
Three bright chronometers of days and years;  
They answered "Time is but a meteor's glare,"  
And bade me for eternity prepare.

I asked the scabbies, in their angel round,  
Which beautiful or desolate the ground;  
And they replied, (no oracle more wise)  
"The folly's blank, and wisdom's highest prize."

I asked a spirit lost, but O the shriek  
That pierc'd my soul! I shudder while I speak!  
It cried "A particle! a speck! a mite  
Of endless years, duration infinite!"

Offhings inanimate, my dial I  
Consulted, and it made this reply:  
"Time is the season fair of living well,  
The path to Glory, or the path to Hell."

I asked my Bible, and methinks it said,  
"Time is the present hour, the passed is dead;  
Live! live to-day! tomorrow never yet,  
On say human being rose or set!"

I asked old father Time himself at last;  
But in a mum he flew swiftly past!  
His chariot was a cloud, the viewless wind  
His chariot wheels, which left no trace behind.

I asked the mighty angel who shall stand  
One foot on sea, and one on solid land;  
By Heaven's great King, I saw at the mystery's  
O'er!

"Time was—becried—but time shall be no more!"

VARIETY.

Betting is all the go. "I'll bet!"  
said a politician—"Bet any sum you  
please,"—said his opponent, "and I'll  
cover it." The challenger put down  
a five, the challenged covered it—with  
his hand—and made off!

**MATRIMONY.**—A young lady of  
23, lately throwing out some at-  
tracting sneers at matrimony; when  
a grave friend in company observed  
that marriages were made in heaven.  
"Can you tell me, sir," replied the  
nymph, "why they are so slow com-  
ing down?"

A modern writer thus enumerates  
the expression of the female eye—  
"the glare, the stare, the leer, the  
invitation, the defiance, the denial,  
the consent, the glance of love, the  
flash of rage, the sparkling of hope,  
the languishment of softness, the  
sneer of suspicion, the fire of jealousy,  
the lustre of pleasure."

**Contumacious.**—The insolent civi-  
lity of a proud man is, if possible,  
more shocking than his meanness can  
be; because he shows you by his  
manner, that he thinks it a mere con-  
descension in him—and that his good-  
ness alone bestows upon you what  
you have no pretensions to claim.

Many people complain that the  
press sometimes does a great deal of  
mischievous. This may be very true,  
for every printer has his devil; and it  
is admitted by every Christian that  
the devil is the type of mischief.

A Mr. and Mrs. Trust, advertise  
to teach dancing in New York. We  
trust they will have many pupils as  
their names are a host of attraction.  
They had better not teach the "Cheer  
and Gallade."

During a heavy fall of rain, a fel-  
low who had taken a drop too much,  
happened to deposit himself under-  
neath a water spout. He thus "laying  
alone in his glory," ever and anon ex-  
claiming—"Not a drop more gentle-  
man—not a drop more."

"Doctor, why have I lost my teeth?"  
inquired a native female, of a physi-  
cian. "You have worn them out with  
your tongue," was the answer.

**TAKE NOTICE LADIES.**—No lady  
shall wear more than seven distinct  
colors in her dress at the same time—  
that being enough to form a rainbow.

No lady shall wear coloured or  
clouded stockings with a white dress.

No married lady shall appear in a  
pink bonnet. (We should like to ex-  
tend this prohibition to ladies over  
fourteen.)

No lady, who hopes to be married,  
shall fear the hem of her gown above  
her heels.

From the New York Globe.  
A COMPLIMENT.  
There is a beautiful young lady,  
And she is the sleep of zephyrus on roses,  
And she is the blue bell that hangs on the wall,  
And she is the dawn that on either reposes,  
And she is the blue that is far softer than all,  
And she is the blue that is far softer than all.

ANECDOTES OF CURRAN.

Shortly after the Irish Cicero was  
raised to the dignity of the master of  
the rolls, he was invited to dine at the  
town residence of Sir Thomas Os-  
borne, a gentleman of facetious and  
eccentric memory. The Baronet was  
famous for making long, but inelegant  
speeches in the House of Commons,  
and at public meetings. After dinner,  
when conversation commenced, a gen-  
tleman observed, that continual speak-  
ing must have the effect of making  
the voice hoarse and the mouth parched.  
All present assented to the truth  
of the remark, except Sir Thomas,  
who observed, "Sir, I have spoken  
often for three hours together, with-  
out getting at all thirsty." "That  
may be, Sir Thomas," said Curran,  
"but are you sure that you did not  
get often dry?"

On another occasion the Aristoph-  
anes of the age, dining with Richard  
Jones, the manager of the Theatre  
royal, the conversation happened to  
turn on the flourishing condition of  
the theatre at Sydney, Botany Bay,  
when Mr. Curran observed, with a  
keen and sly glance, at Judge Fletch-  
er, who was present, "Why the ex-  
cellence of the performers is not at  
all a matter of wonder, as they have  
been selected, engaged and transport-  
ed thither by excellent Judges."

He had a black servant who served  
him faithfully for many years, and to  
whom, in consequence, the illustrious  
advocate was much attached. One  
morning after Mr. Curran had passed  
a jovial night at the Priory, his fam-  
ous residence near Dublin, with Grat-  
tine, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Grace,  
Lord Avonmore, Dr. O'Leary, Mr.  
Flood, Judges Day, Finnean & Cham-  
berlaine, and other gay monks of the  
acran, Curran came up to his master's  
study, and with tears in his eyes and  
sorrow in the expression of his face,  
he humbly demanded his discharge.

Mr. Curran, surprised at the request  
of a domestic to whom he was always  
very kind, anxiously inquired the rea-  
son that led Curran to make it. "Mas-  
sa," replied the servant, "me would  
never leave you, but for de law of self-  
preservation:—me cannot; me be  
very sorrow to tell so generous a mas-  
sa, I cannot live any longer with you,  
because I am losing my health, you  
make me laugh so much every night  
you have de friars of de Cork screw."

Mr. Sheridan.—On being informed  
that a noted writer of damned tra-  
gedies, boasted in company, that he  
could never bring himself to laugh at  
the representation of the *School for  
Scandal*, the comic author satirically  
observed—"It is sorely very ungrate-  
ful in him; for I never refused to laugh  
at his tragedies."

The following extraordinary in-  
stance of the different effect of vari-  
ous vegetables, some of them poison-  
ous, upon different animals, are men-  
tioned by the Botanical Professor, in  
a recent lecture delivered at King's  
College.

"Horses," says Mr. Burnett, will  
not touch cruciferous, but will feed  
on the reed grasses, amidst abun-  
dant of which goats have been known  
to starve; and these latter again will  
eat and grow fat on the water-hem-  
lock, which is a rank poison to other  
cattle. In like manner, pigs will feed  
on henbane, while they are destroyed  
by common pepper; and the horse,  
which avoids the bland turnip, will  
grow fat on rhubarb, and take a  
draught of arsenic daily with advan-  
tage."

It was observed of a deceased law-  
yer, that he had left but few effects,  
to which a female remarked, that "he  
had but few causes."

TRUST SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a Deed of  
Trust, to me executed, by James  
I. Long, bearing date the 14th of No-  
vember, 1832, and for the purposes  
therein mentioned, I will expose to

PUBLIC SALE

at his residence, on Tuesday, the  
18th day of December next, the fol-  
lowing property, to-wit:

FOUR NEGRO MEN,

One Negro Woman,  
Between 2 & 3000 Bushels  
COTTON,  
15 or 20,000 lbs. Seed Cotton  
Hay, Fodder, Wheat & Rye Straw,  
Cattle, Eight Head of Horses, Five  
Mules, Thirty-seven Fattening Hogs  
Sixty Stock Hogs, Sheep, Goats,  
Two Waggon and Carts, One  
Gig and Harness, One Set  
Blacksmith Tools, one Still,  
One Cotton Gin, House-  
hold and Kitchen Fur-  
niture,  
and a great variety of other articles.

Terms made known on the day of  
sale.  
M. BROWN, Trustee.  
Nov. 23, 1832. 4154

**JOB PRINTING**  
EXECUTED WITH NEAT-  
NESS AND DISPATCH,  
AT THIS OFFICE,

NEW & CHEAP  
GOODS.

HUIE & CADE.  
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR  
Fall & Winter Goods, From  
New York & Philadelphia.

WE respectfully solicit our friends to  
call and examine before they buy, we  
give them our thankful acknowledg-  
ments for their Liberal patronage  
since we commenced Business, and  
shall feel grateful for a continuance of  
the same.

Salisbury, Dec. 1st 1832. 521f

FIFTY NEGROES  
WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase  
FIFTY NEGROES, consisting  
of MEN, WOMEN,  
BOYS & GIRLS,  
aged from 14 to 25 years, to furnish  
a plantation in the State of Louisiana,  
for which the CASH will be paid.  
Persons having such property, would  
do well to apply immediately at my  
residence, Salisbury, N. C., either  
personally, or by letter, addressed to  
me, which shall be punctually at-  
tended to.

RICHARD W. LONG.  
N. B. I also wish to purchase a  
Carpenter, a Brick-layer and a likely  
Negro Fellow, acquainted with the  
process of burning brick.

R. W. L.  
December, 8th 1832. 531f

BENJAMIN FRILEY  
TAILOR.

HAVING removed to the house formerly oc-  
cupied by Samuel Friley, as a confection-  
ary, shop, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's  
Tavern, where he is prepared to accommodate  
all those who may favor him with their patronage.  
He has just received from New York and  
Philadelphia, the latest fashions, as imported  
from Paris and London, and having a good  
number of first rate workmen, in his employ,  
he will do work on the shortest notice—but  
made in a superior style to any in this part  
of the country, and warranted to fit well. All  
kinds of cutting will be done on the shortest  
notice. All orders for work, from a distance,  
will be promptly attended to.

Being an Agent for the patent-right cutting  
for Saguas, or Wilson, of New York, and also  
for A. Ward, of Philadelphia, he will instruct  
any Tailor, that may want instruction in cutting  
clothing.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends  
and the public generally, for the liberal pa-  
tronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit  
further, by a strict attention to business.

501f B. F.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as  
Executor of the Estate of John  
Stewart, dec'd., requests all persons  
indebted to the Estate to come for-  
ward and make payment without de-  
lay, and the creditors are required to  
present their claims duly authenticated,  
within the time prescribed by  
law, or this notice will be plead in bar  
of their recovery.

GEORGE L. SMITH, Ex'r.  
Nov. 22nd, 1832. 4154

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified  
as Executor of the Estate of Ben-  
jamin March dec'd., requests all per-  
sons to whom the same are indebted,  
to present their claims properly au-  
thenticated within the time prescribed  
by law; otherwise this notice will be  
pleaded in bar of recovery.—Those in-  
debted are requested to make early  
settlement.

JOHN CLEMENT, Ex'r.  
Nov. 21st 1832. 511f

Runaway

FROM the subscriber  
on the night of the  
31st October; my negro  
man TOM, about 22 or  
23 years old, black com-  
plexioned, had on a blue  
cloth coat & pantaloons,

black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5  
feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built.  
From what I can learn from different  
sources, I am induced to believe, that  
he has been persuaded to leave me by  
some white person, who has promised  
him his freedom on their reaching  
some free State. I will pay ten dol-  
lars to any person who will confine  
him in any jail in the state, so that I  
get him again.

SENECA TURNER.  
Cabarrus Co. N. C. 511f

CHARLESTON and CHERAW,  
THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRA-  
HAM having been  
engaged last summer,  
in running between Charleston and Che-  
raw calling at Geo. Town on her way up  
and down, will resume her Trips in the  
course of a few days and is intended to be  
continued in the trade the ensuing sea-  
son.

Her exceeding light draft of Water  
drawing when loaded only about four and  
a half feet water will enable her to reach  
Cheraw at all times except an uncom-  
mon low river, when her cargo will be  
lightened; the Expense of Boat.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accom-  
modations for a few passengers.

NEW STORE  
Opened in  
MOCKSVILLE.

Murphy & Taylor  
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public,  
that they have just received, and are now  
opening at Mocksville, in the Store opposite  
that of H. S. Hargrave, a large and entirely  
new stock of Fashionable & Fine Dry Goods;

Glass, Crockery, and Hardware; Groceries,  
Fur and Wool Hats; Leghorns, Dusters,  
and various other articles,  
together with every other article  
necessary to make a full and complete assort-  
ment; all of which having been bought for  
Cash, and selected by one of the firm, out of  
The Latest Importations in  
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

The variety and amount of their assortment,  
being large and extensive, they earnestly sol-  
licit those wishing to purchase goods of a new  
and excellent quality, to call, examine, hear  
terms and prices, judge for themselves, and  
buy, at their best interest may require.

November, 1832. 511f

FEMALE SEMINARY  
IN  
STATESVILLE.

THE exercises of the female Sem-  
inary in Statesville, will be sus-  
pended until the first Monday in Jan-  
uary. Terms as heretofore, viz. \$10  
per session of five months.

Instruction on the Piano Forte, by  
Miss E. J. Baker, \$20.

Some difficulty has always been  
found in procuring boarding for so  
large a number of young ladies as at-  
tend this school, consequently, it  
would be highly gratifying to the  
teacher, if some gentlemen of stric-  
t morality, would open a private board-  
ing house for their accommodation.  
It is probable a commodious house  
could be obtained for that purpose,  
this fall.

M. A. CALDWELL.  
3153 E. J. BAKER.

Statesville, Nov. 14th 1832.

For sale.

Lands On The North Side Of The  
YADKIN RIVER.

IN pursuance of a deed of Trust, to  
me executed by James I. Long,  
and for the purposes therein mention-  
ed, I will expose to public sale, at the  
Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st  
day of January next, if not previ-  
ously disposed of at private sale; Two  
Tracts or parcels of Land, situated,  
lying and being in the County of Rowan,  
on the North side of the Yadkin  
River, on the road leading by James  
I. Long's Ferry. One of which tract  
contains 900 acres, the other tract  
containing 172 acres, known by the  
name of Blades Tract.

The large tract will be divided to  
suit purchasers.—Terms will be made  
known on application, or on the day  
of sale.

PHILIP L. SINK, Trustee.  
Dec. 5th 1832.

JAMES I. LONG'S

PLANTATION & FERRY ON THE  
YADKIN RIVER  
FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of Deed of Trust to  
me executed by James I. Long,  
bearing date the 10th Nov. 1832, and  
for the purposes therein mentioned, I  
shall expose to public sale at the Court  
House in Salisbury on the 18th day of  
Dec. next, that valuable Plantation  
and ferry on the Yadkin River,  
whereon James I. Long now resides,  
containing about 1000 acres. The  
conditions will be made known on  
the day of sale.

PHILIP L. SINK, Trustee.  
Nov. 14th, 1832. 234

NO MISTAKE.

THOSE indebted by note or ac-  
count, must call and make

SETTLEMENT

on or before the 25th December next,  
after that time they will have to settle  
with my next friend, which to me,  
will be a disagreeable way of doing  
business;—but necessity compels me  
to this course. My former patrons  
will accept my sincere thanks for  
their liberality towards me in my  
profession. KIAM P. HARRIS.  
Concord, Dec. 1st 1832. 4158f

Notice.

ON the first day of January next,  
I will expose to public sale, at  
the Court House in Salisbury, from  
twelve, to twenty likely negroes, from  
a credit of six months. I will hire for  
twelve months about fifty Negroes,  
all of which belong to the Estate of  
the late Stephen L. Ferrand dec'd.

ALSO,

will be rented for twelve months sev-  
eral valuable lots lying in the Town  
of Salisbury.

Notes with approved Security will  
be required. 3155  
R. MACNAMARA, Adm'r.  
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1832.

NEW FANCY  
SPRING & SUMMER  
GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY  
ARE now receiving and opening a general  
assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,  
selected with great care from the markets of  
New York and Philadelphia of the latest im-  
portations. Their stock consists in part of  
Superfine Blue and Black cloths  
Do. Brown & Brown olive do.  
Do. Invisible Green do.  
Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets & black fastings,  
Merino do's, Brochelles and circassians,  
Brown do's, Mixed Erimette,  
Yellow Nankeen and linen checks,  
French and plaid Drillings,  
Mexican mixture, Grass linen,  
English cassimere, German & Irish linens,  
Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Manchester and Valencia Vestings,  
A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY  
Prints, Ginghams and Muslins,  
Tieckings, Bleached and Brown,  
Sheetings and Shirtings,  
Furniture dimit and Cotton fringes,  
Black Italian Silk,  
Seaweed & arsinet do.  
Blue black silk cambrils,  
Chas. grand do. Naples,  
Milanese and de Romanis Garsey,  
Pompadour, flag and bandana handkerchiefs,  
Crimson Pongee do.  
Fancy Gause and Grape do.  
Sears, silk satin, and rich figured vestings,  
Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons,  
Silk aprons,  
Linen cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c.  
Diamond Straw Bonnets,  
Polish do. do.  
Belgian do. do. Palm leaf hats,  
Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books,  
Shoes, Morocco skins,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every ar-  
ticle made up of by Carpenters in this part  
of the Country,  
Saddlers Trimmings,  
Plated, Brass Japanned, and Prince's metal,  
Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace,  
A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell  
as low as goods can be had in this part of the  
country. Purchasers will do well to call and  
see our stock and hear prices before they  
buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for  
their very liberal patronage heretofore, and  
hope by strict attention to business, and sel-  
ling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the  
same.

Salisbury, April 28th 1832. 211f

To Journeymen Tailors.

I WILL give constant employment and good  
wages to two or three Journeymen Tailors,  
who can come well recommended.

THO. A. HAGUE.  
Concord, N. C. Dec. 6. 1832. 3155

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the  
18th of December next, at  
the late residence of Washington By-  
ers, dec'd. the following property to-  
wit:

NINE HEAD OF HORSES,  
TWO MULES,  
HOGS, SHEEP, & COWS,  
and about 16 hundred bushels of corn,  
20 or 30 thousand weight of Cotton  
in the seed, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Pod-  
der, &c. with all the farming uten-  
sils.

Two Waggon and Gear,  
One old GIG and HARNESS;  
A Quantity of Leather, Upper &  
Sole.

One Set BLACKSMITH TOOLS,  
a good assortment of BOOKS, to-  
gether with all the House-Hold and  
Kitchen furniture.—At which time,  
the

NEGROES,  
28 IN NUMBER,  
consisting of MEN, WOMEN &  
CHILDREN, will either be hired  
for twelve months, or sold. The sale  
to continue from day to day until all  
is sold. The usual credit will be gi-  
ven, and due attendance by

5154 ANN C. BYERS, Administratrix.  
Iredell County, N. C.

NOTICE.

IREDELL COUNTY,  
August Term 1832.

THE Subscriber, having obtained  
letters of administration, on the  
Estate of Washington Byers dec'd.,  
requests all persons indebted to the  
same, to make payment, and all hav-  
ing claims against said Estate, to pre-  
sent them duly authenticated, and in  
the time prescribed by law. 401f

ANN C. BYERS, Administratrix.

State of North-Carolina.

COURT OF PLACES 2 October Session 1832.

JACOB PARKER vs HAMBLIN

V. SNELL Original Attachment  
levied on personal property. It ap-  
peared to the satisfaction of the court,  
that Hamblin V. Snell, the defendant  
is not an inhabitant of this State. It  
is therefore ordered by the Court that  
he appear at the next County court of  
Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held  
for Lincoln county, at the court house  
in Lincoln, on the third Monday in  
January next; replevy and plead to  
issue or judgment by default, will be  
entered up against him, ordered that  
publication hereof be made six weeks  
successively in the Western Carolin-  
ian.

Witness VARDY M'BEE C. C.

Of a new  
To be published  
in London City,  
THE ME and  
A Gazette of Litera-  
ence, and  
We have ready  
Wanted, a  
that the metropolis  
—say, the whole Dis-  
should not be able to do  
decidedly literary in its char-  
phoro so thoroughly. (We were about  
say so purely!) political, that Literature  
cannot breathe it; and that Science  
the Fine Arts must wither beneath its  
ungentle influence? We propose, how-  
ever, with the co-operation of our fel-  
low-citizens, to convince the good people  
of the United States that such is not the  
fact; that the literary taste of the  
miles square is not confined to Congres-  
sional reports, and State documents;  
that there is not only a great consump-  
tion of the Belles Lettres here, brought  
from every part of the Union, but that  
we can produce a literary paper of our  
own. To effect this object we ask for  
the Metropolitan the patronage of all  
lovers of literature from Maine (including  
therein Madawaska) to Georgia; but  
more particularly we solicit that the  
denizens of the District and our metro-  
politan friends. The Metropolitan will  
be exclusively literary and scientific.  
Politics will not be meddled with in  
columns; at any rate till the arrival  
of that intellectual millennium when Pre-  
sidents shall compose their messages, and  
members of Congress their speeches, in  
rhymes, and hexameters. Our plan will  
comprehend the wide and varied range  
of a literary miscellany. Original and  
selected tales of fiction and fruit of  
feeling or fancy; of sentiment or hu-  
mour; will form a prominent feature.  
The tradition, or verified stories of the  
"olden times," and of our progenitors  
will be particularly selected for our  
pages.—Essays, both grave and gay; bi-  
ographical sketches of authors and becom-  
ing interesting anecdotes, &c. &c. will en-  
ter into the composition of our work. As  
other important feature will be im-  
partial reviews and notices of new books,  
both literary and scientific, as they come  
from the press. To the poetical depart-  
ment particular attention will be given,  
and we flatter ourselves, by the favor of  
some poetic brethren and sisters, in  
whose aid we can rely, and whose names  
are not unknown to fame, to be able to  
offer our readers, something more than  
mere "stintabulum of rhyme." Heaven  
forbid, that we should be guilty of  
boasting.

In addition to the literary claims  
of the Metropolitan every number will  
contain one page of Music original or  
selected; an item we trust which will  
find favor in the eyes of the accomplished  
fair; and although we may occasionally  
in our grave moods, deliver a tirade  
against all fashion, it is proposed, over-  
theless, now and then, to gratify the eye  
of our fair readers with graphic delinea-  
tions of the newest fashion.

Still further to impart an interest to  
our pages, they will be frequently high-  
ly embellished with wood engravings of  
interesting and appropriate subjects.

The Metropolitan will be published ev-  
ery Saturday, in a quarto form. It will  
be printed on fine paper, and with every  
attention to